

# UGL

Where *vetches*, pulses, and tares have stood,  
And stalks of lupines grew. *Dryden.*  
An *ervum* is a sort of *vetch*, or small pea. *Arbutnot.*  
**VE'TCHY**, *n. f.* [from *vetch*.] Made of vetches; abounding in  
vetches; consisting of vetch or pease-straw.  
If to my cottage thou wilt resort,  
There may'st thou liege in a *vetchy* bed,  
Till fairer fortune fling forth his head. *Spenser.*  
**VE'TERAN**, *n. f.* [*veteranus*, Latin.] An old soldier; a man  
long practised in any thing.  
We were forced to uncover, or be regarded as *veterans* in  
the beau monde. *Addison.*  
The Arians, for the credit of their faction, took the eldest,  
the best experienced, the most wary, and the longest-  
practised *veterans* they had amongst them. *Hooker.*  
If king Charles II. had made war upon France, he might  
have conquered it by the many *veterans*, which had been  
inured to service in the civil wars. *Addison.*  
Ensigns that pierc'd the foe's remotest lines,  
The hardy *veteran* with tears relings. *Addison.*  
**VE'TERAN**, *adj.* Long practised in war; long experienced.  
There was a mighty strong army of land-forces, to the  
number of fifty thousand *veteran* soldiers. *Bacon.*  
The British youth shall hail thy wife command;  
Thy temper'd ardour, and thy *veteran* skill. *Thomson.*  
**VETERINARIAN**, *n. f.* [*veterinarius*, Latin.] One skilled in the  
diseases of cattle.  
That a horse has no gall, is not only swallowed by com-  
mon farriers, but also receiv'd by good *veterinarians*, and  
some who have laudably discou'ed upon horses. *Brown.*  
**TO VEX**, *v. a.* [*vexo*, Latin.]  
1. To plague; to torment; to harass.  
Do you think  
The king will suffer but the little finger  
Of this man to be *vex'd*? *Shakespeare. Hen. VIII.*  
Do poor Tom some charity, whom the foul fiend *vexes*. *Shak.*  
When she press'd him daily, so that his soul was *vexed*  
unto death, he told her all his heart. *Judges xvi. 16.*  
Still may the dog the wand'ring troops constrain  
Of airy ghosts, and *vex* the guilty train. *Dryden.*  
You are the cause of all my care;  
Your eyes ten thousand dangers dart;  
Ten thousand torments *vex* my heart;  
I love, and I despair. *Prior.*  
2. To disturb; to disquiet.  
Alack, 'tis he; why, he was met even now,  
As mad as the *vex* sea; singing aloud. *Shakespeare.*  
Rang'd on the banks beneath our equal oars,  
White curl the waves, and the *vex'd* ocean roars. *Pope.*  
3. To trouble with slight provocations.  
**VEXA'TION**, *n. f.* [from *vex*.]  
1. The act of troubling.  
O that husband,  
My supreme crown of grief, and those repeated *vexations*  
of it. *Shakespeare. Cymbeline.*  
2. The state of being troubled; uneasiness; sorrow.  
*Vexation* almost stops my breath.  
That fondred friends greets in the hour of death. *Shakespeare.*  
Passions too violent, instead of heightening our pleasures,  
afford us nothing but *vexation* and pain. *Temple.*  
3. The cause of trouble or uneasiness.  
Your children were *vexation* to your youth;  
But mine shall be a comfort to your age. *Shakespeare.*  
4. An act of harassing by law.  
Albeit the party grieved thereby, may have some reason to  
complain of an untrue charge, yet may he not well call it  
an unjust *vexation*. *Bacon.*  
5. A slight teasing trouble.  
**VEXA'TIOUS**, *adj.* [from *vexation*.]  
1. Afflictive; troublesome; causing trouble.  
Consider him maintaining his usurped title, by continual  
*vexatious* wars against the kings of Judah. *South.*  
*Vexatious* thought still found my flying mind,  
Nor bound by limits, nor to place confin'd;  
Haunted my nights, and terrify'd my days;  
Stalk'd through my gardens, and pursu'd my ways;  
Nor shut from artful bow'r, nor lost in winding maze. *Prior.*  
2. Full of trouble; full of uneasiness.  
He leads a *vexatious* life, who in his noblest actions is to-  
gored with crumples, that he dares not make a step without  
the authority of another. *Digby.*  
3. Teasing; slightly troublesome.  
**VEXA'TIOUSLY**, *adv.* [from *vexatious*.] Troublesomely; un-  
easily.  
**VEXA'TIOUSNESS**, *n. f.* [from *vexatious*.] Troublesomeness; un-  
easiness.  
**VEXER**, [from *vex*.] He who vexes.  
**UGLY**, *adv.* [from *ugly*.] Filthily; with deformity; in such  
a manner as to raise dislike.  
**UGLINESS**, *n. f.* [from *ugly*.]  
1. Deformity; contrariety to beauty.

# VIB

All that else seem'd fair and fresh in sight,  
Was turned now to dreadful *ugliness*. *Spenser.*  
She takes her topics from the advantages of old age and  
*ugliness*. *Dryden.*  
2. Turpitude; loathsomeness; moral depravity.  
Their dull ribaldry cannot but be very nauseous and offen-  
sive to any one, who does not, for the sake of the fin itself,  
pardon the *ugliness* of its circumstances. *South.*  
**UGLY**, *adj.* [This word was antiently written *ugly*; whence  
Mr. Dier ingeniously deduces it from *eyphlike*; that is, like  
an *eyph*, *elf*, or *goblin*. In Saxon *oga* is terror; and in  
Gothic *ogan* is to fear.] Deformed; offensive to the sight;  
contrary to beautiful.  
If Cassio do remain,  
He hath a daily beauty in his life,  
That makes me *ugly*. *Shakespeare.*  
O, I have pass'd a miserable night,  
So full of *ugly* lights, of ghastly dreams.  
Was this the cottage, and the safe abode  
Thou toldst me of? What grim aspects are these,  
These *ugly*-headed monsters? *Milton.*  
**VIAL**, *n. f.* [*Phiala*.] A small bottle.  
Edward's seven sons  
Were as seven *vials* of his sacred blood. *Shakespeare.*  
You Gods! look down,  
And from your sacred *vials* pour your grace  
Upon my daughter's head. *Shakespeare.*  
Take thou this *vial*, being then in bed,  
And this distilled liquor drink thou off.  
Another lamp burnt in an old marble sepulchre belong-  
ing to some of the antient Romans inclosed in a glass  
*vial*. *Watkins.*  
I placed a thin *vial*, well stopp'd up, within the smoke of  
the vapour, but nothing followed. *Addison.*  
Chemical waters, that are each transparent, when separate,  
ferment into a thick troubled liquor, when mixed in the same  
*vial*. *Addison.*  
**TO VIAL**, *v. a.* To inclose in a *vial*.  
This she with precious *vial'd* liquors heals;  
For which the shepherds at the festivals  
Carol her goodness loud in rustic lays. *Milton.*  
**VIALD**, *n. f.* [*vianda*, Fr. *vianda*, Ital.] Food; meat dressed.  
The belly only like a gulf remain'd,  
P'th' mid of the body idle and unactive,  
Still cupboarding the *vianda*. *Shakespeare.*  
No matter, since  
They've left their *viands* behind, for we have stomachs.  
Wilt please you taste of what is here?  
These are not fruits forbidden; no interdict  
Defends the touching of these *viands* pure;  
Their taste no knowledge works, at least of evil. *Milton.*  
From some sorts of food less pleasant to the taste, persons  
in health, and in no necessity of using such *viands*, had better  
to abstain. *Roy.*  
The tables in fair order spread;  
*Viands* of various kinds allure the taste,  
Of choicest sort and favour; rich repast!  
**VITATUM**, *n. f.* [Latin.]  
1. Provision for a journey.  
2. The last rites used to prepare the passing soul for its depar-  
ture.  
**TO VIBRATE**, *v. a.* [*vibro*, Latin.]  
1. To brandish; to move to and fro with quick motion.  
2. To make to quiver.  
Breath vocalized, that is *vibrated* or undulated, may dif-  
ferently affect the lips, and impress a swift tremulous mo-  
tion, which breath passing smooth doth not. *Holder.*  
**TO VIBRATE**, *v. n.*  
1. To play up and down, or to and fro.  
The air, compressed by the fall and weight of the quick-  
silver, would repel it a little upwards, and make it *vibrate*  
a little up and down. *Boyle.*  
Do not all fixed bodies, when heated beyond a certain  
degree, emit light, and shine? And is not this emission  
performed by the *vibrating* motions of their parts? *Newton.*  
2. To quiver.  
The whisper, that to greatness fill too near,  
Perhaps, yet *vibrates* on his sovereign's ear. *Pope.*  
**VIBRATION**, *n. f.* [from *vibro*, Latin.] The act of moving,  
or being moved with quick reciprocations, or returns; the  
act of quivering.  
It spark'd like the coal upon the altar, with the fervours  
of piety, the heats of devotion, and the fallies and *vibrations*  
of a harmless activity. *South.*  
Do not the rays of light, in falling upon the bottom of  
the eye, excite *vibrations* in the tunica retina? Which *vibra-  
tions* being propagated along the solid fibres of the optic  
nerves into the brain, cause the sense of feeling. *Newton.*  
Mild *vibrations* sooth the parted soul,  
New to the dawning of celestial day. *Thomson.*  
**VICAR**.

# VIC

**VICAR**, *n. f.* [*vicarius*, Latin.]  
1. The incumbent of an appropriated or impropriated benefice.  
Procure the *vicar*.  
To stay for me at church, 'twixt twelve and one,  
To give our hearts united ceremony. *Shakespeare.*  
Yours is the prize;  
The *vicar* my defeat, and all the village see. *Dryden.*  
A landed youth, whom his mother would never suffer to  
look into a book for fear of spoiling his eyes, upon hear-  
ing the clergy decry'd, what a contempt must he entertain,  
not only for his *vicar* at home, but for the whole order. *Swift.*  
2. One who performs the functions of another; a substitute.  
An archbishop may not only excommunicate and interdict  
his suffragans, but his *vicar*-general may do the same. *Ayliffe.*  
**VICARAGE**, *n. f.* [from *vicar*.] The benefice of a *vicar*.  
This gentleman lived in his *vicarage* to a good old age,  
and having never deserted his flock, died *vicar* of Bray. *Swift.*  
**VICARIOUS**, *adj.* [*vicarius*, Latin.] Deputed; delegated; act-  
ing in the place of another.  
The soul in the body is but a subordinate efficient, and  
*vicarious* and instrumental in the hands of the Almighty,  
being but his substitute in this regiment of the body. *Hale.*  
What can be more unnatural, than for a man to rebel  
against the *vicarious* power of God in his soul. *Norris.*  
**VICARSHIP**, *n. f.* [from *vicar*.] The office of a *vicar*.  
**VICE**, *n. f.* [*vitium*, Latin.]  
1. The course of action opposite to virtue; depravity of man-  
ners; inordinate life.  
No spirit more grofs to love  
Vice for itself. *Milton.*  
The foundation of error will lie in wrong measures of prob-  
ability; as the foundation of *vice* in wrong measures of  
good. *Locke.*  
2. A fault; an offence. It is generally used for an habitual  
fault, not for a single enormity.  
No *vice*, so simple, but assumes  
Some mark of virtue on its outward parts. *Shakespeare.*  
Yet my poor country  
Shall have more *vice* than it had before;  
More suffer by him that shall succeed.  
Un govern'd appetite, a brutish *vice*. *Milton.*  
I cannot blame him for inveighing so sharply against the  
*vice* of the clergy in his age. *Dryden.*  
3. The fool, or punchinello of old shows.  
I'll be with you again  
In a trice, like to the old *vice*,  
Your need to sustain;  
Who with dagger of lath, in his rage and his wrath,  
Cries, ah, ha! to the devil. *Shakespeare.*  
His face made of brals, like a *vice* in a game. *Tupper.*  
4. [*Vice*, Dutch.] A kind of small iron press with screws, used by  
workmen.  
He found that marbles taught him percussion; bottle-screws,  
the *vice*; whirlingigs, the axis in peritrochio. *Arbutnot and Pope.*  
5. Gripe; grasp.  
If I but fist him once; if he come but within my  
*vice*. *Shakespeare.*  
6. [*Vice*, Latin.] It is used in composition for one, *qui vicem gerit*,  
who performs, in his stead, the office of a superior, or who has  
the second rank in command: as a *viceroi*; *vice-chancellor*.  
**TO VICE**, *v. a.* [from the noun.] To draw.  
With all confidence he swears,  
As he had seen't, or been an instrument  
To *vice* you to't, that you have touch'd his queen  
Forbiddenly. *Shakespeare's Winter Tale.*  
**VICEDADMIRAL**, *n. f.* [*vice* and *admiral*.]  
1. The second commander of a fleet.  
The foremost of the fleet was the *admiral*: the rear-  
*admiral* was *Cara Mahometes*, an arch-pirate. The *vice*-  
*admiral* in the middle of the fleet with a great squadron  
of galleys, struck sail directly. *Kneller.*  
2. A naval officer of the second rank.  
**VICEDADMIRALTY**, *n. f.* [from *vice-admiral*.] The office of a  
*vice-admiral*.  
The *vice-admiralty* is exercised by Mr. Trenanion. *Carew.*  
**VICAGENT**, *n. f.* [*vice* and *agent*.] One who acts in the  
place of another.  
A vassal Satan hath made his *vice-agent*, to cross whatever  
the faithful ought to do. *Hooker.*  
**VICED**, *adj.* [from *vicied*.] Vitious; corrupt.  
Be as a planetary plague, when Jove  
Will o'er some high-*vic'd* city hang his poison  
In the sick air. *Shakespeare.*  
**VICEGERENT**, *n. f.* [*vicem gerens*, Latin.] A lieutenant;  
one who is intrusted with the power of the superior, by  
whom he is deputed.  
All precepts concerning kings are comprehended in these;  
remember thou art a man; remember thou art God's  
*vicegerent*. *Bacon.*  
Employ it in unfeigned piety towards God; in unshaken  
duty to his *vicegerent*; in hearty obedience to his church. *Spenser.*

# VIC

Great Father of the gods, when for our crimes  
Thou send'st some heavy judgment on the times;  
Some tyrant king, the terror of his age,  
The type and true *vicegerent* of thy rage,  
Thus punish. *Dryden.*  
Thou great *vicegerent* of the king;  
In all affairs thou sole director. *Swift.*  
**VICEGERENT**, *adj.* [*vicigerens*, Latin.] Having a delegated  
power; acting by substitution.  
Whom send I to judge thee? Whom but thee,  
*Vicegerent* son! To thee I have transfer'd  
All judgment, whether in heav'n, or earth, or hell. *Milton.*  
**VICEGERENCY**, *n. f.* [from *vicegerent*.] The office of a *vice*-  
gerent; lieutenantcy; deputed power.  
The authority of conference stands founded upon its *vice*-  
gerency and deputation under God. *South.*  
**VICCHANCELLOR**, *n. f.* [*viccancellarius*, Latin.] The second  
magistrate of the universities.  
**VICENARY**, *adj.* [*vicenarius*, Latin.] Belonging to twenty. *Bailey.*  
**VICEROY**, *n. f.* [*viceroi*, French.] He who governs in place  
of the king with regal authority.  
Shall I, for lucre of the rest unvanquish'd,  
Detract so much from that prerogative,  
As to be call'd but *viceroi* of the whole? *Shakespeare.*  
Mendoza, *viceroi* of Peru, was wont to say, that the go-  
vernment of Peru was the best place the king of Spain gave,  
save that it was somewhat too near Madrid. *Bacon.*  
We are so far from having a king, that even the *viceroi*  
is generally absent four fifths of his time. *Swift.*  
**VICEROYALTY**, *n. f.* [from *viceroi*.] Dignity of a *viceroi*.  
These parts furnish out *vice-royalties* for the grantees; but  
in war are incumbances to the kingdom. *Addison.*  
**VICETY**, *n. f.* [Of this word I know not well the meaning or  
original: a *vice* thing is now called in vulgar language, *point  
vice*, from the French perhaps, *point de vice*; whence the  
barbarous word *vicety* may be derived.] Nicety; exactness.  
A word not used.  
Here is to the fruit of Pem,  
Grafted upon Stub his stem;  
With the peakish nicety,  
And old Sherwood's *vicety*. *B. Johnson.*  
**VICINITY**, *n. f.* [*vicinus*, Latin.]  
1. Nearness; state of being near.  
The position of things is such, that there is a *vicinity* be-  
tween agents and patients, that the one incessantly invades  
the other. *Hale.*  
The abundance and *vicinity* of country seats. *Swift.*  
2. Neighbourhood.  
He shall find out and recall the wandering particles home,  
and fix them in their old *vicinity*. *Rogers.*  
Gravity alone must have carried them downwards to the  
*vicinity* of the sun. *Bentley.*  
**VICINAGE**, *n. f.* [*vicinia*, Latin.] Neighbourhood; places adjoining.  
**VICINAL**, *adj.* [*vicinus*, Latin.] Near; neighbouring.  
Opening other *vicine* passages might obliterate any track;  
as the making of one hole in the yielding mud, defaces the  
print of another near it. *Glanville.*  
**VICIOUS**, *adj.* [from *vice*.] See **VITIOUS**. Devoted to *vice*;  
not addict'd to virtue.  
He heard this heavy curse,  
Servants of servants on his *vicious* race. *Milton.*  
**VICISSITUDE**, [*vicissitudo*, Latin.]  
1. Regular change; return of the same things in the same  
succession.  
It makes through heav'n  
Grateful *vicissitudes*, like day and night. *Milton.*  
The rays of light are alternately disposed to be reflected or  
refracted for many *vicissitudes*. *Newton.*  
This succession of things upon the earth, is the result  
of the *vicissitude* of seasons, and is as constant as is the cause of  
that *vicissitude*, the sun's declination. *Woodward.*  
2. Revolution; change.  
During the course of the war, did the *vicissitudes* of good  
and bad fortune affect us with humility or thankfulness. *Atterb.*  
Verie sweetens toil, however rude the sound,  
All at her work the village maiden sings;  
Nor as she turns the giddy wheel around,  
Revolves the sad *vicissitude* of things. *Giffard.*  
**VICINTIENS**, In law *vicintial* rents are certain farms, for  
which the sheriff pays a rent to the king, and makes what  
profit he can of them. *Vicintial* writs are such writs as are  
triable in the county court, before the sheriff. *Bailey.*  
**VICTIM**, *n. f.* [*victima*, Latin.]  
1. A sacrifice; something slain for a sacrifice.  
All that were authors of so black a deed,  
Be sacrific'd as *victims* to his ghost. *Denham.*  
And on the *victim* pour the ruddy wine. *Dryden.*  
Clitumnus' waves, for triumphs after war,  
The *victim* ox, and snowy sheep prepare. *Addison.*  
2. Some